THURSDAY MORNING, NOV. 13, 1879.

The steamer Falcon, en route from Baltimore to Charleston, was run into by a ship on last Saturday and sunk. No lives were lost, but her cargo was of course ruined. Several of the Anderson

merchants had freight upon hor.

The difference between the Democratic and Republican parties is, that the Democrats are continually doing foolisi things, but cor mit no crimes, while the Republicans are guilty of countless crimes, but commit no foolish mistakes. The result is that the party of shrewd knavos is Lard to defeat.

It is generally conceded that Gen. Garfield will be elected to the United States Senate in the place of Judge Thurman Garfield has a majority of the Republi cans of the Legislature pledged to him, and, as the selection will no doubt be made by caucus, he is reasonably sure of the election. Thus another stalwart will of the duties of officers of the United be added to the Senate.

The Tilden boom, as subsided, and his name will henceforth have no strength in the nomination of national candidates. The Democratic party of the State of New York has decided the question against him, and he will in future rank as the embodiment of what might have been His influence reached its maximum when he secured the Presidential nomination last year, since which time it has been waning, and will soon totally dis-

The election in New York was not such a shower for the Republi ans after all. They have elected their Goverter all. They have elected their Gover-nor by a pluratity of 39,000 votes, but seek to divide us in this State will just as Kelley, the bolting candidate, received over 69,000 votes, showing a majority of over 80,000 Democratic votes in the State. Potter, the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor, is elected by about 2,600 majority. The Empire State will go Democratic next year if we have a od nominee for President. Mr. Bayard is the proper man

It is otated that Senator, Thurman has been urged to settle in Missouri for the purpose of running for the United States Senate at the expiration of his present term in 1881, and that should be consent to do so his election is sure. It is not probable that the Ohlo Senator would consent to become anything like a carpet-bagger, but if he should decide to settle in Missouri, and should be sent to the Senate from that State, it would be a decided gain for the Senate and the party. We wish all of the Southern States could send one good reliable Union Democrat to the Senate. It would help us very much, indeed.

Some of our exchanges suggest that the next Democratic ticket should be Gen. Hancock, of Pennsylvania, for President, and John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts, for Vice-President, and claim that if they were nominated the Democracy would carry Pennsylvania and Massachusetts. We do not agree with these conclusions, however, for in the late elec tion in Massachusetts, Mr. Long, the Republican candidate for Governor, in round numbers, received 122,000 votes; B. F. (Spoon) Butler, the conglomerate candidate, 109,000, and Mr. Adams only 10,000. That does not look much like carrying Massachusetts for the Demo-

The law in Connecticut makes the husband liable for the wife's debts contracted before marriage, but that does not work a very great hardship to the men who live in the land of wooden nutmegs, for a Hartford man, who had arranged matrimonial matters satisfactorily with an insolvent widow, took the prebefore allowing the engagement to become public to go around and buy up all of the claims against her at twenty cents on the dollar, and when he obtained possession of all of them he proceeded to marry her. We have heard of a great many business-like transactions connected with matrimony, but this strikes us as the coolest and most deliberate.

The venerable Rov. Lovick Pierce, D D., perhaps the most noted of the old Methodist ministers of the State of Georgia, died at his home in Sparts on last Monday, in the ninety-fifth year of his age. He was at one time paster of the Washington Street Methodist Church in Columbia, and was the father of Bishop George F. Pierce. He was an able minister, and was universally belowed and respected both within and without his own denomination. At the time of his death he is believed to have been the oldest Methodist minister in the world. His decease will be regretted wherever he was known, for his useful-ness has been great and his character was pure and loyable.

It was suggested to Hon. Horatio Seymour a few days ago that perhaps the Democratic party in its present straits would nominate him for the Presidency in 1880, and, in response to the suggestion, the sage of Oneida replied: "I have an idea that he sentiment and wishes of both the orbiteal parties turn to younger and more vigorous men, and all I ask now is to be left in peace." If Hon. Samuel Jones Tilden could be induced to reason as impartially with himself, it would be bester for the Democratic party, and the result would be less mortifying to him than it will otherwise be. Mr. Tilden's day has passed, and be has allowed his opportunity to pass unlimproved. He should now be content to raily to private life to make room for some man who has the elements of suc-

The Khedive of Egypt same weeks ago gave to the city of New York one of the ancient obelisks at Cairo known as Cleopatra's needle. Just before it was about to be moved some of the Egyptian creditors had it levied upon for their debts, and thus caused the parties trying to ze move it come inconverience. The levies were, however, disposed of its some way, and then the incomity of the Yankes came in to prevent further levies, which was effectually done by holsting the United States flag from the obelish, thus claiming it as American property, and announcing to the world that it is to American protection, so that he who levice on it is forure will insult this great nation, and bring down upon him the It is needless to add that the obelisk will probably have no further levies to pre

Congressinan Carlisle, of Kentucky, has just waked up with the discovery that the Jumocrats made a mistake in that the Dimocrats made a mistaks in making Colorado a State, for it has always gone Republican, and thinks they ought to have admitted in its place Utah, which has always goded a Democrat to

Congress. A better thing for the Democrats to have done would have been to admit neither, for without the vote of Colorado Mr. Hayes could not have been President at this time. It will be remembered that Hayes only received 185 votes to Tilden's 184, after giving the Republicans 19 votes from South Carolina, Louisiana and Florida, which they did not receive. If the three votes of Colorado had not been admitted, the vote would have stood, Tilden 184 and Hayes 182, so that there would have been no chance to steal the Presidency for the Republicans, even with the help of an electoral commission.

The strait to which the Republicans have been reduced in the late elections may be inferred from the fact that in 1878 President Hayes and all of his Cabinet refused to meddle with elections under the famous civil service rule laid down to deceive the country, and when Mr. Sherman was asked to speak in Ohio in the canvass of that year in April, he said: "It would be better that as an officer of the United States I should not personally participate in the direction of the campaign." In 1879 the whole Adminis-tration, from the President down, took the stump, and all of Mr. Sherman's ideas Statez were completely dissipated, so that he himself took part in the canvass of Maine, Ohio and New York. Not only this, but Mr. Evarts, who actually forced the rejection of Mr. Cornell as naval officer on the ground that he was unworthy of that trust, took part in trying to get the people of New York to elect him governor. If this inconsistency does not attract attention and awaken dis gust in the independent voters of the country it will show a very degenerate condition of public opinion.

should remember that the election of a Republican in New York is due to a split surely lead us back into the Radical camp, and therefore all good citzens ought to put their feet squarely upon any ndependentism or other move which looks to a division in the party. Whatever evils exist either in the State or in the counties can be corrected as easily in the Democratic party as in the Republican, and it is the duty of our people to quit talking about voting against the Democratic party because certain things do not please them. If we had the Republican party in power there would be even more things that would displease us. Let all of our fights be strictly within our own party, and all of us unite to crush Republicanism in every form it may assume, for it is our enemy and the enemy of our country. Remember that we are only paying one-third of the taxes which we paid in the days of Radicalism. This should cause us to hesitate before we do anything to weaken the Democ racy, either by word or by deed.

The Democrats of South Caroling

The New York Herald began the report ome weeks ago that a movement was organizing throughout the South to nominate Grant for a third term as the Southern candidate for President, and that prominent Southern politicians are engineering it. To this rumor the Southern press has uniformly expressed decided opposition, and the only two Southern men who have in a measure endorsed it are Messrs. Toombs and Stephens, of Georgia. Mr. Toombs is represented as favoring a Democrat if he can get his choice, but as preferring Grant to Tilden, while Mr. Stephens has been interviewed by a correspondent of the News and Courier, and simply says at present that in his opinion "the South might go a great deal further and fare worse." We are surprised to see men who have any pretensions to Democracy or loyalty to the National Constitution taking such equivocal positions on such an important The re-election of Grant means a centralization of our government and an overthrow of the Republic, and no men know it better than Mr. them, however, to go off on all of the vagarles which arise. If the South had no such politicians she would be better

FEDERAL INTERFERENCE.

The following letter from Judge Northrop, written after the matter complained of had been corrected, shows a disposition to meddle with even our municipal elections by United States officers. and is a sheer effort to manufacture canpaign thunder with which to fire the stalwart Northern heart :

stalwart Northern heart:

OFFICE U. S. DISTRICT ATTORNEY FOR SOUTH CARGLINA,

CHARLESTON, S. C., NOV. 10, 1870.

Isaac W. Hayne, Esq., Chairman Board of Commissioners, Charleston, S. C.:

SIR—At your request, I beg to put in shape the complaints made to me.

The complaint is this, that at the polling precinct in Middle street, Stephen Dean, 2 butcher, stall No. 48 lower market, residence 309 East Bay, opposite Inspection street, was denied the right to register, the managers, or one of them, refusing to take his oath, and requiring him to get a white man to certify to his qualification. To this charge he is ready to make eath and that he was forcibly taken away by the police, under orders of the managers, and not allowed to be examined under oath.

This is the couzplaint, whether true or false, He demands protection in his right to register. Second, the same complaint is made at the same poll in the same way by Asbury Mitchell; residence, 21 Marsh street; trade, sheemaker; occupation, laborer.

Both these men are personally endersed

Assury Makenent; residence, 21 Marsh etreet; trade, shoemaker; occupation, laborer.

Both these men are personally endorsed by ex-Mayor George I. Cunningham, and it is my official duty to pay instant attention to these complaints.

I do not mean to say that these complaints are general, as these parties are the only ones who have personally reported to me; but Mr. E. W. M. Mackey has reported to me that over fifty such eases have individually been reported to him by the complainants in person, many of whom he knows, and Mr. George I. Cunningham also declares to me that more than fifty exactly such eases have been reported to him by parties who have been dealed the right to work the such that the ensuing election.

It would seem to me, from the most careful consideration that I have given this subject, the law and authorities bearing upon it, that to require a colored man to secure the personal endorsement of a white man, before being allowed to register, or even being examined on his corporal oath, is in clear violation of the Federal statutes made in pursuance of the Constitutional amendment.

I understand also that this requirement is

in pursuance of the Constitutional amendment.

I understand also that this requirement is outside of your instructions. I have to regret that my official attention has been called to this matter, and that a city election, in which the attended seems to be a family quarrel, cannot pass without these complaints.

I have only hurriedly mitten exactly what charge has been made and how it looks to me officially, as you have requested me to do, and am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

I. C. Normhop, U. S. Attorney,

P. S.—While writing and while closing this letter ten or a forcer and more have come into the office, and they are streaming in yet, all with the same or kindred charge.

L. C. N.

- William A. Wheeler, alleged Vice President, said in his recent New York speech, "I follow that flag wherever I see

CONFLICT OF JURISDICTION.

The lastest political outrage, from the alwart standpoint, has occurred in the Indian Territory, and is communicated in the following report:

Indian Territory, and is cormunicated in the following report:

FORT SILL, Indian Territory, November 6.—To General Sherman: Deputy United States Marshal Johnson arrested in this vicinity about ten citizens, three for receiving stolen United States property. Johnson started to Dallar vith the prisoners, but was overtaken by the Sheriff of the county with a Posse. Johnson and the prisoners were brought before the local civil authorities, the prisoners were released and Johnson held to answer for false imprisonment. Johnson rearrested the prisoners, was fined for contempt of court, went to Dallas, returned with warrants and arrested the local court civil officers for resistance. The prisoners first arrested defy Johnson, are armed and threaten to resist him and to prevent the reinoval of the civil officers held as prisoners. The marshal is powerless—all the citizens, headed by the local civil officers, resist and obstruct him. Am satisfied he could not arrest men taken from him by the local authorities nor effect the removal of civil officers held as prisoners. The ordinance storehouse has not been robbed by the citizens, but about a year ago by a soldier who is serving his sentence therefor. Have declined to take any part in the squabble, unless ordered by competent authority.

"Eskrubbe, Commanding."

thority. "Eskribor, Commanding." No action as yet has been taken on this dispatch by the War department, but the instance will probably cause another tirade against the South on the part of the truly loyal, who will hold that although it did not happen in the South, such occurrences may happen here some me, and they had as well abuse us in advance of the occurrence.

THE SINKING OF A STEAMER.

Lewes, Del., November 8.—The ship Lady Octavia, from breakwater to New York, collided with the steamer Champion, from New York for Charleston, striking the steamer amidships and sinking her in five minutes. It is rumored that twenty-five are saved and thirty-two lost. The collision occurred thirty-five miles off the capes, at 4 o'clock yestorday morning. The ship is badly damaged and is being towed to Philadelphia by a lug.

Capt. Lockwood's Story.

New York November 9.—The following is the fall statement of Capt. Lockwool, with regard to the disaster to the steamer Champion: "We had a remarkably quiet voyage up to the time of the accident. When we left New York accident. When you was to large you to the time out. On the morning of work of the you was leveled to the pilot-house for a few seconds. I had hardly got back to my room again when I heard some one sing out, "Sail shead!" and "Hard by?" I lumped into the pilot-house, rang the bell to stop the steamer and then to back at full speed. I saw that a ship was coming down upon us and that a collision was inevitable. She was steering east northeast. We were going south southwest, and the work, half west. The ship had full sail on and headed right at us. We were going under steam and had just set foretopsail. She struck us right on the bows and the state of the

ship could have avoided it.

ATTEMPT TO LENCH.—On Friday evening last, about 7 o'clock, and before the stores had been closed in the town of Lexington, a party or sovienty five mounted men rode up to the jail at that place, called for the Sheriff and demanded the surrender of the colored men who had been imprisoned there on the charge of being the murderer of Mr. Hook. They were not masked, and their demeanor was very quiet and determined. The Sheriff informed them that the man they sought was not there, but they insisted on proof of that fact. Their committee were then taken into the jail and shown the receipt of the Superintendent of the Penitentiary for the body of the negro. The party then quietly withdrew and rode out of town, making no demonstration, except the firing of one or two pistols. They had come through Main street from the upper part of the village, and their approach was very sudden and quiet. The residents expressed great indignation at this demonstration, and say that the prisoner shall and will have a fair trial according to law. It is balleved that a jury will do exact justice in the case when it comes hefore them.—Columbia Register, 9th that.

— Hon. Artemas Hale, of Bridgewater,

COMMENTS ON THE ELECTION. What the Papers Say at Present.

This is the result of the "aggressive" canvass which the Democrate so defiantly announced at the extra session of Congress. The questions which were then placed before the people have been thoroughly understood, and everything has been subordinated to them. The almost uniform and very remarkable gains show that public opinion has been quietly but completely argued, that the solid Bouth, whatever its purposes or spirit, will not be allowed to get in the North the electoral votes which it needs to take control of the National Government.—N. Y. Times, Rep.

ment.—N. Y. Times, Rep.

There was one hopeful sign exhibited yesterday in all parts of this State. It was the dissatisfaction with machine politics openly expressed by honest men of all parties. Some manifest this by "scratching," others by "botting," and a still greater number, who did neither, expressed it in language or manner too plain to be misunderstood. Man. Republicans who voted for Cornell did not hesitate to express, in the most decided terms, their opinion of his evident unfitness for the office. They voted for b'm under protest, constrained, as they thought, by the relation of this election to national affairs and to the future dominance of their party. A large number of the followers of Keily were alike ashamed of themselves for the vote they deposited.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce, Dem.

Jem.

In spite of all this; in spite of the double opposition of a powerful party and a desperate faction, the principle upon which Mr. Kelly planted himself with such candor and bravery have been fairly and triumphantly vindicated. The defeat of Lucius Robinson is the triumph of the party. Some of our misguided friends may not be able to see this at present, but it will become plainer every day for the next six months. The elimination of the perfidious rule-or-ruin policy of Mr. Tilden from the party in this State will do more to make future victories possible than anything else that wisdom and Democratic loyalty could have suggested.—N. Y. Star, Kelly's paper.

The success of the rest of the Demo-

have suggested.—N. Y. Star, Kelly's paper.

The success of the rest of the Democratic ticket only makes the overthrow of Mr. Tilden more glaring and conspictions. It is clear that but for his interference the Democrats could have chosen their whole ticket, Governor and all. Had he suffered Mr. Potter to be placed at the head of the ticket, as he was urged to do, Mr. Potter and not Mr. Cornell would to-day be Governor elect. But he would not, and his obstinate and selfish ambition has brought an entirely needless defeat upon his party. That ought to finish Mr. Tilden, and doubtless it does. He will no more be heard of in national nor, we should think, in State politics.—N. Y. Herald, Ind.

Henceforth no intelligent person will

politics.—N. Y. Herald, Ind.

Henceforth no intelligent person will mention him seriously as a possible candidate for the Presidency. Neither will any body mention him as a possible candidate for the honors of his own State. His position in the politics of his own State is that of a marplot, who could neither succeed himself nor would allow men to succeed who had in themselves the elements of success, of which he had at least permitted himself to be deprived. He lashed his own poutical corpse as closely as he could to the living candidate of the Democracy of New York, and if the State has thereby lost the honest service of the one, it has at least been thereby delivered of the incumbrance of the other.—N. Y. World, Dem.

Men of the South, you have your an.

didate for the honors of his own State. His position in the politics of his own State is that of a marplot, who could neither succeed himself nor would allow men to succeed who had in themselves the elements of success, of which he had at least permitted himself to be deprived. He lashed his own pointical corpse as closely as he could to the living candidate of the Democracy of New York, and if the State has thereby lost the honest service of the one, it has at least been thereby delivered of the incumbrance of the other.—M. Y. World, Dem.

Men of the South, you have your answer. You had almost clutched the National Government. Had you been a little less eager, had the pirafe's crew remained hidden under hatches only a little longer, possibly resistance would have been too late. Thanks to the Confederate Congress, the recent session who well the Southern purpose. The consistion of Southern rebels and Northern sympathizers rashly threatened to strangle the Union unless permitted to raining the Lunion unless permitted to raining the Lunion unless permitted to raining the air had by Senator Hill in his recent declaration that no Southern man of self-respect would over admit that rebellion was a crime. These acts and words came like a fire ball in the night to awaken the North. The real intent of the South was seen, and at once the North answers. The history of the country for twenty years has been settled in one Summer. Let the South do what it may, from this time forth; it has planted convictions aiready which a quarter of a centur; will not uproot. This day the solid Soi.—is further from the rule of the country by more than twenty years than it was when President Hayes took the cathery by more than twenty years than it was when President Hayes took the cathery by more than twenty levera the summer. Let the South do what it may, from this time forth; it has planted convictions aiready which a quarter of a century by more than twenty levera the summer. Let the South do what it may, from this further from the rule

micrestedness—shall suffice. There is a principle at stake as well as a policy, and the small plotters who have encouraged the conspiracy which has cost us New York will find, before they are half done, that the ccurage and persistence will not be wanting to right all the wrongs that have been perpetrated and to settle the account with them besides. We by no means give up the fight for 1880. In the history of wars and parties many a victory has been snatched from even greater roverses. The work to be done must be thorough, at once bold and unsparing. Whilst the politiclans at Washington are wrangling among themselves the people at home must organize. Needless baggage must be left behind. We can afford to carry no dead weights.—Louisville Courier-Journal, Dem.

These are only State elections, but the popular feeling that has carried them is national and the Republican success was most complete in those States in which the national was least distracted by local and personal things. This was inevitable when a great section, lately in arms to break up the nation, was made politically solid by the same feeling of hestility. It must always be inevitable when there is a political confederate dangerous to the nation; for that peace which is requisite to the industries of civilized State 1 depends on the supremacy of the National Government. If the Southern party would have Northern State elections controlled by State affairs, let them abolish that state of things which makes hostility to the supremacy of the nation, and hate for all who maintained it during their rebellion, not only a qualification for State, county and town offices, from the greatest to the most petty, but a condition of social toleration.—Cincimati Gazette, Republican.

Had Cornell been defeated and the severe

eration.—Cincinnatti Gazette, Republican.

Had Cornell been defeated and the acceptable Republican State candidates elected, the electoral vote of New York would have been reasonably assured to the Republican Presidential candidate next year; but with the only positive Republican triumph stained by the embraces of Tammany Jobbers, the Demo: acy of the nation will turn hope, ally to the coutrolling Commonwealth of the Union as their reliance for victory. There are victories at times which are vastly more disastrous than defeat, and the Republican victory of Cornell is one of them.—Philadelphia Times, Independent,

If it had not been for the defection of John Kelly and his followers Gov Rollinson would have been elected by an overwhelming majority. As the matter stands, the victory is with the Democratic party, as it was a unit on the balance of the State ticket. This practically decides the Presidential canvass of next year in favor of the Democratic nominee. In the defeat of Gov. Robinson it would seem that the future advancement of Mr. Tilden has met with a very serious blow. Indiana and New York will name the next President.—
Indiana Sentinel, Hendricks' organ.

perintendent of the Penitentiary for the body of the negro. The party then quietly withdrew and rode out of town, making no demonstration, except the firing of one or two pistols. They had come through Main street from the upper part of the village, and their approach was very sudden and quiet. The residents expressed great indignation at this demonstration, and say that the prisoner shall and will have a fair triel according to law. It is believed that a jury will do exact justlee in the case when it comes before them.—Columbia Register, th inst.

— Hon. Attemac Hale, of Bridgewater, Mass., claims L. be the oldest ex-Congressmen in the United States. He case based his ninety-sixth birthday on the 2011. Inst., and was in Congress from 1845 to 1839.

— Louisville is threatened with a coal famine. The rivor is so low that it can not be brought down in harges, and the railroads haveincreased the rate of transportation, so that coal has advanced from two dollars, the regular price, to alx dollars per cart lead. Great complaint is being made by consumers.

Grant Making Way for Blaine. In politics the latest sensation now is

the story that Gen. Grant will certainly be out of the Presidential race within thirty daya. Whitelaw Heid tolds friend of mine as much within a few days. The story that Col. Scott will retire from the presidency of the Pennsylvania Railroad and that Grant will take his place may not have any truth in it, but there is certainly something on foot to fix Grant's future. The report comes that Senator Blaine, who has been in New York, if he is not there now, said recently that Gen. Grant would be out of the way in thirty days, and that his (Grant's) course would be such that all his personal and political friends would be satisfied. This is news of the highest importance if it is true. All accounts from Grant agree that he does not want the office and will not seek it; also that he would refuse it in the event that any contest was had in the Convention. James F. Wilson, for many years a member of the House and who was offered by Gen. Grant the secretary-ship of State before Mr. Fish was appointed, has kept up his intimacy with Grant; has had letters from him. Mr. Wilson says that he knows that Gen. Grant will not accept the nomination if it comes to him through a contest; that he does not want the place, but that if he were nominated with any degree of unanimity he would feel obliged to accept. None can deny that there will be a "contest." In the next Republican Convention. Blaine's and Sherman's friends respectively are not going to let Gen. Grant or anybody else walk off with the next Presidential nomination without a "contest." The friends of both will go into the convention for the jurpose of kicking up a row to drive Grant out. Mr. Wilson says that Grant will have friends in the Cenvention who will be severally instructed to withdraw his name in the event of a row, shd that they will follow the instructions. This much must be said of Grant, he has not sought the office. Even his closes friends can get nothing out of him with reference to the subject more than the fact that he is not a candidate and does not th

need a reception at the De Soto House. HEARTRENDING HORROR.—A special dispatch to the News and churier from Chester, S. C., dated Novomber 10, says: Yesterday (Sunday) morning the wife of James Adams, living three miles from Lancaster, during her husband's absence, in a fit of insanity zilled her whole family of five children by cutting the throats of four, and cutting the infant in five or six places. She placed all in a bed, set herself on fire, and rushed to a neighbor's house so badly burnt that she died in a few minutes. When asked where her children were, she said: "I have sent them to Heaven." The neighbor's rushed to the house and found the children murdered as stated above,

— Wendell Phillips Is disguste, with the Republican party, and says that its old and tried leaders have left it. He declares that "Evarts doesn't mean what declares that "Evarts doesn't mean what he says, you can't trust Chandler as far as you can see him, and Sherman changes his opinions twice a week." Wendell thinks the old party is floored.

Just Received!

We will also have in a day or two a lot of choice new crop NEW ORLEANS MO-LASSES, and best Sugar Cured HAMS.

A large lot of Trunks, Valises and Satchels just in. We are constantly replenishing our stock.

Nov 13, 1879 A. B. TOWERS & CO.

Administrator's Sale.

BY AUTHORITY of the Probate Judge of Anderson County, I will sell at public auction on SATURDAY, 29TH NOVEMBER, at PENDLETON, S. C., all the Personal Property of Maj. Elijah Alexander, deceased, consisting of One Handsome Suit of Parlor Furniture, Machie Ton Pursans.

Wardrobes,
Bedsteads,
Bedsteads,
Bedsteads,
Bedsteads,
Bedsteads,
Bedsteads,
Bedsteads,
Bedsteads,
Bedsteads,
Cooking Stove, and Sundries, including various other articles of Household and Kitchen furniture.

Terms made knewn on day of sale.
JOHN H. MAXWELL, Adm'r.
Nov 13, 1879

18 BOOKE

PRESERVE YOUR OLD BOOKS. E. R. STOKES. BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER

General Bookbinder.

HAS moved opposite the City Hall, where he is fully prepared, with first-class workmen, to do all kinds of work in his line.

BLANK BOOKS RULED to any pattern and bound in any style desired.

My facilities and long acquaintance with the business enable me to guarantee satisfaction on orders for Blank Books, Railroad Books, and Rooks for the use of Clrke Court, Sheriffs, Probate Judges, Masters Eautty, and other County officials.

Pamphlets, Magazines, Music, Newspapers and Periodicals, and ell kinds of publications bound on the most reasonable terms and in the best manner. All orders promptly attend to.

E. R. STOKES, Main street, opposite New City Hall, Columbia, S. C.

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Nov 13, 1879

EXECUTOR'S SALE

REAL ESTATE. PY virtue of the Will of Bennett Low, described Real Estate, free from all incum-brances, at Anderson C. H., S. C., on SA LE-DAY IN DECEMBER, just after Sheriff's Tract No. 2, containing 88 acres, moress, and known as the Alewine Tract.

Tract No. 3, containing 94 acres, and mown as the Fisher Tract. Tract No. 4, containing 87 acres, and known as the Darby Tract.

Tracts Nos. 5 and 6 will be sold together, the former known as the Aleway Tract, and containing 30 acres—the latter being a part of the Sims Tract, and containing 56 Tract No. 7, containing 93 acres, being the balance of the Sims Tract.

Plats for same exhibited on day of sale.

Thems or Sale exhibited on day of sale.
Thems or Sale—One-half cash; balance in twrive months, with interest from day of sale, with mortgage to secure payment.
Purchasers to pay for papers.
R. E. A. ROBINSON,
IVY C. LOW,
Executors Bennett Low, dec'd.
Nov 13, 1879

18

3

MASTER'S SALE.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, ANDERSON COUNTY In the Court of Common Pleas.

In the Court of Common Pleas.

Ezekiel Long, Jr., as heir at law and Administrator of James Long, deceased, against Mrs. Cynthia E. Long, Ezekiel Long, Sr., et al.—Complaint for Sale and Partition of Real Estate.

By virtue of an order to me directed in the above stated case from his Honor B. C. Pressley, presiding Judge, I will sell at Anderson C. H., S. C., at public auction, on SALEDAY IN DECEMBER next, the following described property, as the Real Estate of James Long, deceased, to wit:

HOME PLACE, containing one hundred

Estate of James Long, deceased, to wit:

HOME PLACE, containing one hundred and twenty (120) acres, more or less, situated on a Branch of Beaverdam Creek, adjoining lands of James Martin, H. Walcross and others, being Wadsworth lease land with about 24 years to run.

ONE LOT, containing four (4) acres, more or less, adjoining the Homestead, being also Wadsworth lease land.

WM. MARTIN TRACT, containing one hundred (100) acres, more or less.

ONE OTHER TRACT, containing ninety-seven (97) acres, more or less, situated on

on the OTHER TRACT, containing ninety-seven (97) acres, more or less, situated on branches of Hurricane Creek, adjoining lands of Charles Simpson, E. Z. Long and others. ONE LOT known as the Townsend lot, situated at Picretowa, containing two (2) acres, more or less.

acres, more or less.

TERMS or SALE—One-third cash; the remaining two-thirds on a credit of twelve months, with interest from day of sale, to be secured by mortgage of the promises, with leave to anticipate payment any time. Purchaser to pay extra for all necessary papers.

W. W. HUMPHREYS, Master.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, ANDERSON COUNTY BY virtue of various Executions to m

BY virtue of various Executions to me directed, I will expose to sale on the FIRST MONDAY IN DECEMBER next, 1879, at Anderson Court House, S. C., one Tract of Land, containing one hundred and forty-three (143) acres, more or less, bounded by lands of Pressley Allen, Estate of George Stewart, E. W. Stewart and others. Levied on as the property of William Jones, in favor of R. B. Dean as Executor of Moses Dean, deceased, and others against William Jones.

Terms of sale—Cash. Purchaser to pay extra for all necessary papers.

JAMES H. McCONNELL,

Sheriff Anderson County.

Nov 6, 1879

SHERIFF'S SALE. STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

ANDERSON COUNTY.

Py virtue of various Executions to me directed, I will expose to sale on the first Monday in December, 1879, at Anderson Court House, South Carolina—.

One Tract of Land, containing one hundred and sixty-six (166) acres, more or less, bounded by lands of Dr. J. T. Cook, Joseph Anderson and others. Levied on as the property of A. A. Jowie in favor of Wm. S. Brown, Receiver, and others, against A. A. Bowie.

Terms of sale Cash—purchaser to pay extra for all necessary papers.

JAMES H. McCONNELL,

Sheriff Anderson County.

Nov 6, 1879

Assignee's Sale.

MILL sell at public outery on SATUR-DAY, the 15th NOVEMBER next, at Belton, S. C., commencing at 10 o'clock a. m., the Stock of General Merchandise

a. m., the Stock of General Merchandise beionging to the assigned estate of A. R. Campbell & Co., consisting of—
DRY GOODS, BOOTS and SHOES,
FANCY NOTIONS, and
THREE SHOW CASES.
Also, will be sold other Dry Goods, Notions, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c. Large amount of Goods to be sold, and bargains will be offered.
Terms Cash.
J. N. SITTHERLAND

J. N. SUTHERLAND,
Assignee A. R. Campbell & Ce.
J. B. McGEE, Auctioneer.
Oct 30, 1879 16 3

An Improvement Second Only to the Feuce Law.

HOW BRIGHT AND CHEERFUL **GALLERY LOOKS!**

THERE IS MORE PROGRESS in the Art of Photography than any other science known. It has been discovered that a gallery painted in Orange Pea-Green Color makes better pictures in half the time of exposure than with the old orthodox blue

tint.

J. D. MAXWELL has had his Gallery painted in this color, and it is a Wonderful Improvement. CAPT. WHER is a practical Photographer, studies his profession and keeps up with the times.

With the finest Instruments and Chemicals, together with this last improvement, we guarantee pictures second to none made in the State.

J. D. MAXWELL. WE HAVE A LARGE STOCK

OF VIRGINIA CASSIMERES, Kentucky
Jeans, Blankets, Homespuns, Tickings,
&c. Also, Saddles and Saddle Blankets,—
Boots and Shoes in endless variety, and very
cheap. Heavy and Fancy Groceries. Fine
terial, ali of which we will sell very low.
We mean business, and will make it to your
interest to call and buy from us, for we intend to make "Quick Sales and Small
Profits."

To examine my Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as I am

A. B. TOWERS & CO. No. 4, Granite Row. Oct 23, 1879

UNDER WEAR.

Gents' Fine Shirts a Specialty. In these goods we defy competition, regardless of what other people say. COME AND PROVE US.

In Our Notion Department We have a great many attractions. Come and see them, for we can't begin to tell you about them. Still Headquarters for Carpets, Rugs, &c.

Oct 23, 1879

A. B. TOWERS & CO.

FAREWELL NOTICE.

THE undersigned having sold out his Shoe Shop, takes this opportunity to inform all persons indebted to him to call and settle immediately, and save costs, as he is going to leave Anderson.

R. Y. H. NANCE.

Oct 30, 1879

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DON'T YOU FORGET IT!

PARIS STORE

TRIUMPHANT!

GOODS LOWER THAN EVER!

Large and increased Sales have enabled me to mark Profits down still Lower, and caused me to order my Second Fall and Winter Stock, which is now on the road.

I WILL SELL GOODS

WITH SMALL PROFITS ONLY!

But I do not propose to keep Goods for the accommodation of the Trading Public, as some houses CLAIM TO DO.

BUSINESS IS BUSINESS.

And every man, woman and child should know that

SELLING GOODS FOR ACCOMMODATION Is too thin and played out!

WHAT I MEAN is to sell in large quantities, and be satisfied with a very small margin.

NEW GOODS TO ARRIVE

By next Steamer from New York:

100 Pieces Prints, from 4 3-4 to 5 cents.

50 Pieces Bleached, from 4 1-2 to 9c., the best.

25 Pieces Linseys, from 9 1-2 to 15c. 50 Pieces Jeans, from 12 1-2 to 40c. and up.

3,000 Yards Best Athens Checks, 9 1-2c.

5,000 Yards Sea Islands, 5c. up.

5 Cases Mens' Brogans, 21.25 up.

5 Cases Boots, \$1.50 up.

And all other goods in proportion.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

HATS. HATS.

Just received a large lot, that I will sell Cheaper than

In fact, everything in my Store to be sold at

HARD TIME CASH PRICES.

I have also secured the services of four new Salesmen, who are ready to wait on you with politeness, and under strict orders to sell at mark price only.

fully determined

A LARGE STOCK of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Underwear. Merino and all Wool—sure to please. Also, Flannels of the different grades.

AND CIVE ALL

CENUINE BARGAINS